

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA Harrisonburg Division

SAMUEL JOSEPH ORLANDO, Plaintiff,	) Civil Action No. 5:23-cv-00012
v.	) ) <u>ORDER</u>
BRISTOL NEAL, et al.,	) By: Joel C. Hoppe ) United States Magistrate Judge

This matter is before the Court on its own initiative. See Sched. Order ¶ 6, ECF No. 16.

Defendant Rebecca Neal, appearing pro se, recently sent three emails to the deputy clerk about this case. All three emails appear to seek legal advice or request a court order concerning a scheduled nonparty deposition. Her third email also seeks clarification about the proper method for communicating with the Court about pending litigation. Ms. Neal is not an attorney.

Bradley Pollack, Esq., served as counsel of record for Ms. Neal and her son, Defendant Bristol Neal, until November 6, 2023. On October 13, Mr. Pollack informed the Court that the Virginia State Bar had suspended his license to practice law for six months beginning November 6, 2023. Order of Oct. 13, 2023, ECF No. 80. Ms. Neal stated on the record that she wanted Mr. Pollack to remain as her attorney up until and following his six-month suspension and that she did not plan to have another lawyer to take over in the interim. Ms. Neal said that she understood she would be representing herself during Mr. Pollack's absence and that she must personally handle all facets of the litigation in accordance with all rules, court orders, and deadlines. *Id.* Given Ms. Neal's recent emails to the deputy clerk, the Court highlights a few of the basic rules governing civil litigation in federal courts. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Current editions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ. P.") and the Local Rules for the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia ("W.D. Va. L. R.") are available for free

First, "[a] request for a court order must be made by motion. The motion must: [] be in writing unless made during a hearing or trial; [] state with particularity the grounds for seeking the order; and [] state the relief sought." Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(b)(1)(A)—(C). Second, all motions—or any other paper that an attorney or self-represented party files in a case—must be signed in accordance with Rule 11(a). See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(a); W.D. Va. Civ. R. 11(a). Any legal arguments or evidence must be presented through a motion or other authorized paper, like a brief in opposition to another party's motion. See W.D. Va. Civ. R. 11(c); Order ¶ 8–9, ECF No. 16. Third, self-represented parties must "file paper originals" of any document that they want the Court to consider in their case. See W.D. Va. Admin. P. for Filing, Signing & Verifying Pleadings & Papers by Elec. Means §§ C.5, D.4 (Oct. 22, 2019). They should deliver those documents to the Clerk's Office in person or by regular mail, and a deputy clerk "will scan these original documents" and electronically file them in the appropriate case. Id. § D.4.b. The Court will not accept any filings, legal arguments, or evidence sent by email. See id. § A.2.

Finally, attorneys and self-represented parties generally should not email court employees with informal updates or remarks about their cases—even if they copy other case participants on the email. Unless a judge assigned to the case orders otherwise, all case-related papers must be filed on the case's public docket. Those documents should not include sensitive personal identifying information like full birthdates, Social Security Numbers, or financial account information. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2.

It is so ORDERED.

ENTER: November 13, 2023

John C. Hype

at www.uscourts.gov and www.vawd.uscourts.gov, respectively. All case-specific orders and deadlines are available on the case's public CM/ECF docket, or from the Clerk's Office.

Joel C. Hoppe U.S. Magistrate Judge

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SAMUEL JOSEPH ORLANDO,	)
Plaintiff,	) Civil Action No. 5:23-cv-00012
v.	) ) <u>ORDER</u>
BRISTOL NEAL, et al.,	) By: Joel C. Hoppe ) United States Magistrate Judge
Defendants.	) United States Magis

This matter is before the Court on Plaintiff's motion to appoint a guardian ad litem for nonparty James Randy Gragg or, in the alternative, for a competency determination under Rule 17(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. ECF No. 89 (Nov. 9, 2023). Plaintiff's counsel was scheduled to depose Mr. Gragg on November 13, 2023. Plaintiff bases his motion on two recent emails from pro se Defendant Rebecca Neal, ECF Nos. 89-2, 89-3, in which she makes "troubling" representations about Mr. Gragg's present mental health and living conditions. *See* Pl.'s Br. in Supp. 1–2. He asserts that Ms. Neal's statements "have triggered this Court's duty to ensure" that Mr. Gragg is competent under Virginia law, *id.* at 1 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(b)(1)), and to appoint a guardian ad litem—or issue another appropriate order—to protect Mr. Gragg's interests "both within this litigation and more broadly," *id.* at 2 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2)). *See also id.* at 4 (citing cases):

Rule 17 governs "parties" to a civil action. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(a)—(d). "In general, a 'party' to litigation is one by or against whom a lawsuit is brought, or one who becomes a party by intervention, substitution, or third-party practice." Smith v. Bayer Corp., 564 U.S. 299, 312 (2011). Under Rule 17(b), an individual's "[c]apacity to sue or be sued" is determined by the law of the individual's domicile. Fed. R. Civ. 17(b)(1). Certain duly appointed "representatives may sue or defend on behalf of a minor or an incompetent person." Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(1). "A minor

or incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed representative may sue by a next friend or by a guardian ad litem." Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2). "The court must appoint a guardian ad litem—or issue another appropriate order—to protect a minor or incompetent person who is unrepresented in an action." Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2).

Mr. Gragg is not a "party" to this litigation; he is a "nonparty" whom Plaintiff's counsel wants to depose under Rule 30(a) and Rule 45(c)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See Pl.'s Mot. 1-3. The Fourth Circuit cases that Plaintiff cites to support his Rule 17(c)(2) motion, Pl.'s Br. in Supp. 4, all involved named parties to the civil action. See generally Fonner v. Fairfax County, Va., 415 F.3d 325, 330 (4th Cir. 2005) (potentially incompetent counseled plaintiff); Hudnall v. Sellner, 800 F.2d 377, 384–85 (4th Cir. 1986) (potentially incompetent pro se defendant); Genesco, Inc. v. Cone Mills Corp., 604 F.3d 281, 285 (4th Cir. 1979) (duly represented minor plaintiff). Hudnall, in particular, explicitly linked the phrase "incompetent person who is unrepresented in an action," Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2), to that person's status as a named "party" to the litigation under Rule 17(a). See Hudnall, 800 F.2d at 384 (explaining that there was "no question" pro se defendant had the "legal capacity to be sued in his own name in this federal diversity action" under Rule 17(a)(1), "even assuming it could be shown that he was then incompetent" for purposes of determining "whether the district court nevertheless should have appointed a guardian ad litem under" Rule 17(c)(2)).

Plaintiff does not cite any legal authority suggesting that Rule 17(c)(2) applies to a nonparty like Mr. Gragg. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to appoint a guardian ad litem for nonparty James Randy Gragg or, in the alternative, for a competency determination under Rule 17(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, ECF No. 89, is hereby **DENIED**.

It is so ORDERED.

\* Case 5:23-cv-00012-MFU-JCH Document 96 Filed 11/14/23 Page 3 of 3 Pageid#: 2458

ENTER: November 14, 2023

Joel C. Hoppe

U.S. Magistrate Judge